Equity holding of Financial Institutions in Companies

1148. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI SOM PAL:
SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the 20 major companies where Financial Institution hold more than 25 per cent equity holdings;

(b) what are the details about 20 major companies where Financial Institutions have larger holdings compared to promoters holding and total share capital of units; and

(c) whether there is any guidelines under which the Financial Institutions can intervene in the affairs of the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) According to the provisions contained in Section 29 of the IDBI Act, 1964, details in regard to individual companies are not disclosable.

(b) This information is not available with IDBI.

(c) There are Government guidelines with regard to appointment of institutional nominee directors on the Boards of assisted companies. These nominee directors are required to protect the interest of the financial institutions. Although financial institutions, as a matter of policy, do not interfere in the day-to-day affairs of the assisted companies, they closely monitor and watch the performance of the assisted companies and take appropriate action whenever required, to safeguard their interest.

Technology mission on Literacy

1149. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Technology Mission on Literacy was launched in 1986;

(b) if so, what were the Mission-wise main objectives and specific targets and the time schedule specified under each of the Technology Mission;

(c) what was the organisational structure which was set up for achieving the laid down targets within the specific schedule and who were the officers as have been given direct responsibility for implementing each of the Mission objectives;

(d) what was the actual achievement against each of the Mission's objectives at the end of the year 1990-91;

(e) whether the Technology Mission is still functioning as per the original organisational structure; and

(f) if so, the manner in which Government propose to strengthen the Technology Missions and achieve the objectives under each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (f) The position in respect of the Technology Missions relating to literacy, drinking water supply and Immunisation is given in STATEMENT I to III respectively. The information in respect of the other Missions is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement-I

National Literacy Mission

(a) The National Literacy Mission was launched on 5th May, 1988.

(b) The objectives of the National Literacy Mission is to impart functional literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates in the 15—35 age-group—30 million by 1990 and an additional 50 million by 1995.

(c) A National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) was set up as an independent and autonomous wing of the Ministry of Human Resource Development vested with full executive and financial powers in its sphere of work. The Mission is headed by the Director General & Joint Secretary in the Deptt. of Education. The Director General acts as per the directive of the Council and Executive Committee of NLMA. The programme is largely implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations, Zilla Sakshartha Samitis, Voluntary Agencies etc. with financial assistance from the Central Government.

(d) The target was to impart functional literacy to 30.00 million adult illiterates by 1990. Besides making about 15.00 million persons literate, total literacy campaigns to cover the the entire States of Kerala and Goa, Union Territory of Pondicherry and 42 districts in various States were initiated during 1990-91 to impart literacy to about 20.00 milion iliterate persons. Whereas, the State of Kerala has achieved total literacy, total literacy campaigns in other areas are fast approaching completion.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The National Literacy Mission continues to function with its existing structure and objectives. It is proposed to cover 25—30 additional districts during the current financial year through total literacy campaigns, besides implementation of the on-going Centre-based programmes in an area approach mode.

Statement-II

National Drinking Water Mission

(b) The main objective of National Drinking Water Mission is to provide adequate Safe Drinking Water to the rural population and for this purpose to cover all residual problem villages numbering 1,37,157 as on 1-4-86, supply 40 litres per capita per day of Safe Drinking Water in all areas for human beings and in addition 30 litres per capita per day in desert areas for cattle; evolve cost effective technology to achieve these objectives within the limits of plan allocation and take measures for sustained supply of water. Apart from the specific target to cover all the residual problem villages mentioned above, the Mission has taken up implementation of 55 mini mission projects in various States and Union Territories to act as pilot projects of a co-ordinated nature and sub Missions on eradication of guineaworm, control of flourosis, desalination of water, removal of excess iron and scientific source finding and conservation of water. The time schedule specified for the purpose of the coverage of problem villages was the end of Seventh Plan i.e. 31-3-1990.

(c) The Nodal Agency is the National Drinking Water Mission headed by the Mission Director-cum-Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Rural Development with support from State Governments and organisations like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Department of Science and Technology, Department of Environment and Forests, Department of Defence Research and Development, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Water Resources. As Rural Water Supply is a State subject, the implementation is done by the State Governments through their Public Health Engineering and Rural Water Supply Departments with technical guidance and financial assistance from Centre.

(d) the actual achievement at the end of the year 1990-91 was coverage

of 1,34,822 'No Source, problem villages against the target of 1,37,155 problem villages. In addition 102 Desalination Plants, 3039 Iron Removal Plants and 35 Defluoridation Plants were set up. Under Eradication of Guineaworm, the number of affected cases have been brought down from 23070 on 1-1-1986 to 4793 in January, 1991 and affected villages from 7102 to 2529 by March, 1991. Satellite imageries were prepared for 447 districts for scientific source finding.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) An additional amount of Rs. 250 crores has been provided in the Budget for 1991-92 to enable the Mission to complete the coverage of all 'No Source' problem villages in two years i.e. by 31-3-1993.

Statement-II

National Technology Mission in Immunisation

(b): 1. To cover al pregnant women against tetanus and atleast 85 per cent (now 100 per cent) of all infants by March, 1990 against six vaccine preventable diseases, namely BCG, DPT, Polio, and Measles.

2. To increase production, upgrade testing facilities and develop the means, support and distribution of vaccines at the required low temperatures, to maintain their potency.

3. To achieve self-sufficiency in vaccine production and manufacture of cold chain equipment.

(c) The Programme is being implemented through the net-work of Primary Health Care infrastructure which consists of one Subsidiary Health Care for every 3000—5000 population, a Primary Health Centre for every 20,000—30,000 population and a Referral Centre called Community Health Centre for every 80,000 —1,00,000 population. The Auxillary Nurse-cum-mid wives popularly known as ANM located at the Subcentres is the key person in the implementation of the programme.

Since the Programme is being implemented through the State Govts., the responsibility lies with the District Imunisation Officer under the overall supervision of the concerned State Health Department.

The Department of Bio-Technology has also been assigned the responsibility of R & D and also production of vaccines under this Mission.

(d) The all-India achievement during 90-91 as percentage to annual target is as under:

DPT	98.19
OPV	98.86
BCG	101.51
Measles	89.11
TT (PW)	78.16

(figures are provisional)

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The UIP Programme is being sustained with the help of the existing infrastructure and the required inputs are being provided to achieve the laid down objectives. Besides vaccines and cold chain equipment etc. are also being provided for increasing coverage levels. Improving disease surveillance systems while sustaining high coverage achieved will be priority areas during coming years as the ultimate objective is to eliminate the target diseases.

Establishing "Dr. Ambedkar Samaj Vikas Kendra"

1150. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH GAUTAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to establish "Dr. Ambedkar Samaj Vikas Kendra" in New Delhi